2012 MAY 22 AM 10: 07

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

770005 - 770008

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

HIWANNEE WATER ASSN., INC Public Water Supply Name

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a const confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.	umer CCR
Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report	
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
 ☐ Advertisement in local paper XX On water bills ☐ Other	
Date customers were informed: 04 /30 /2012	
CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:	
Date Mailed/Distributed://	
XX CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
Name of Newspaper: WAYNE COUNTY NEWS	
Date Published: <u>05 /1 7 / 20 1 2</u>	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
Date Posted: / /	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www	
CERTIFICATION	
I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water systemed the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct a consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi pepartment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	
PRESIDENT Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) MAY 18, 2012 Date	
Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518	

AFFIDAVIT

2012 MAY 22 AM 10: 07

WA	YNE	COU	NTY	NE,	WS
PO	BOX	509			
WA	YNE	SBOF	RO, N	/IS 3	39367

DATE: 5/17/2012

TO:

HIWANEE WATER ASSOCIATION 929 WAYNE ST WAYNESBORO, MS 39367

DOCKET NO.	P.O.#

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

\$378.00

Soul Keans sworn, says that he is Publisher of the Wayne County News, which publishes a weekly newspaper in the County of Wayne, State of Mississippi: and the attached notice appeared in the issue(s) of the Wayne County News.

(Dates)

May 17, 2012

Sworn to and subscribed before me on

this 17 th day of may ,2012

Notary Public ---

My Commission Expires 10 - 14-15

ID No 87387 Comm Expires October 14, 2015

WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS FOR BILLING INQUIRES-CALL (601-735-4341)

Page 5A

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hiwannee Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 770005 & 770008 April 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquiler.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Hiwannee Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sarah Doby at 601-735-5249. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 8:30 AM at 929 Wayne Street, Waynesboro, MS 39367.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as selts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in weter provided by public water systems. All drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PWS #: 07	70005			TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Data Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants						S ON SHOWING THAT	
8. Arsenic	N	2010*	1,3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runof from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waster	
10. Barium	N	2010*	.017	.009017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosión of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2010*	7	6.2 - 7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; teaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.397	392 - 397	ppm		4	Ernsion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teath; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=16	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
21. Selenturn	N	2010*	5.1	4,7 - 5.1	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	

6. Xylenes	N	2010*	.001		us netati) No Range	ppm		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; diacharge from chemical factories		
Disinfection	By-P	roducts				WILLIAM IN			60 1	By-Product of drinking water		
1 HAA5		2011	14.25	11	- 17	ppb	0		- 0	disinfection		
32. TTHM Total	٧	2011	136.25	12	22 - 151	ppb	0	SARRE		By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
rihalomethanes] Chlorine	N	2011	1	1	- 1.5	ppen	0	MOF		Water additive used to control microbes		
PWS #: 077	ww6				TEST RE	SULTS	- Table			Likely Source of Contamination		
PWS #: U//	Violation Y/N	Date Collected		vel cted	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MC	LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Inorganic (Contan	ninants			No. of Mark					Erosion of natural deposits; runo		
a. Arsenic	N	2010*	2.3		No Range	ppb		n/a	EN.	from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste		
10, Barium	N	2010°	.029	1	No Range	Ppm	T	2		2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
777	N	2010*	11		No Range	ppb	+	100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mile: erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium 14. Copper	N	2009/11	.1		0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	systems: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood		
16. Fluoride	N	2010°	.64	9	No Range	ppm	1	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits, wat additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
17. Leed	N	2009/11	3	80,	0	ppb	1	0	AL=	 Corrosion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural deposits 		
21. Selenium	N	2010*	9.0		No Range	ppb	0.0	50		50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines		
aut with the		D		1 6		-	377	72.	71.00			
Disinfection	on By-	Product 1 2011	25.25	1	22 - 28	ppb	20	0	60	diginfection.		
81, HAA5 82, TTHM	Y	2011	161.5		129 - 180	ppb		0	80	T. A. Salaham and the		
(Total trihalomethanes	N	2011	.9		.5-1	ppm **		0 N	IDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes		

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011

Distribution By-Products:
(81) Haloactic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may lave an increased risk of cancer (81) Haloactic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems (82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period. Testing results on show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Disinfection By-Products: Our systems exceeded the MCL for TTHM in 2011.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minimize sefore using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water lead in formation on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe tested. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health rick. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in unixing water man the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Hiwannee Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please note: this report will not be mailed to customers individually, however a copy may be requested from our office.

Hiwannee Water Assoc. 929 WAYNE STREET Waynesboro, MS 39367-0000 (601)735-5249 (601)735-5249 12080 ROBERT D.OR SARAH DOBY

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ROBERT D.OR SARAH DOBY 292 MATHERVILLE-DIAMOND RD. WAYNESBORO, MS. 39367

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2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Hiwannee Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 770005 & 770008 April 2012

2012 MAY 15 PM 4: 55

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Inorganic	Contam	inants							
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10. Barium	N	2010*	.017	.009017	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2010*	7	6.2 - 7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	

14. Copper	N	2009/11	.7	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	s) de	forrosion of household plumbing ystems; erosion of natural eposits; leaching from wood reservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.397	.392397	ppm		4		ac te	rosion of natural deposits; water dditive which promotes strong eth; discharge from fertilizer nd aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb		0	AL=	sy	orrosion of household plumbing ystems, erosion of natural eposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	5.1	4.7 – 5.1	ppb		50		m na	ischarge from petroleum and netal refineries; erosion of atural deposits; discharge from nines
Volatile O	-			·				,		
76. Xylenes	N	2010*	.001	No Range	ppr	n	10			ischarge from petroleum actories; discharge from
										hemical factories
Disinfectio									ch	hemical factories
	n By-]	Products	14.25	11 - 17	ppb	0		60	ch By-Pr	
Disinfectio 81. HAA5 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]				11 - 17	ppb	0		60	By-Pr disinfo	nemical factories

PWS #: 07'	70008			TEST RE	SULTS			
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Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts		_				
81. HAA5	N 2	2011 2	5,25 2	2 - 28	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y 2	2011 1	61.5 1	29 - 180	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N 2	2011 .9		5 – 1	ppm	0 MDI	₹L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

- * Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011 Disinfection By-Products:
- (81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer (82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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***** MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

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